

UNIVERZITA KARLOVA V PRAZE
FILOSOFICKÁ FAKULTA
ÚSTAV ANGLICKÉHO JAZYKA A DIDAKTIKY

ČESKÉ VZTAŽNÉ VĚTY V PŘEKLADU DO ANGLIČTINY
CZECH RELATIVE CLAUSES IN TRANSLATION TO ENGLISH

Bakalářská práce

Zpracovala: Martina Švecová

Obor: Anglistika a amerikanistika

Vedoucí bakalářské práce: PhDr. Pavlína Šaldová, Ph.D.

Praha, září 2010

Děkuji vedoucí své bakalářské práce PhDr. Pavlíně Šaldové, PhD za její ochotu, pomoc a trpělivost při konzultacích spojených s psaním práce.

„Prohlašuji, že jsem bakalářskou práci vypracovala samostatně a že jsem uvedla všechny použité prameny a literaturu. Souhlasím se zapůjčením bakalářské práce ke studijním účelům.“

Praha, 1. června 2010

Martina Švecová

“I declare that the following BA thesis is my own work for which I used only the sources and literature mentioned. I have no objections to the BA thesis being borrowed and used for study purposes.”

Abstrakt

Bakalářská práce se zabývá vztažnými větami v češtině, konkrétně těmi, které mají vztažné slovo v nominativu, a jejich překladovými protějšky v angličtině. Vzhledem k využívání nefinitních postmodifikátorů, kterými čeština nedisponuje ve stejné míře, musí překladatel zvolit buď variantu doslovného překladu, tedy explicitnější, nebo může zvolit méně explicitní variantu: nefinitní vedlejší větu, popř. předložkovou frázi. Další možností je přeložit souvětí zcela jiným způsobem než výše uvedenými, např. koordinací.

První část práce se zabývá teoretickým vymezením českých a anglických vedlejších vztažných vět s použitím příslušných mluvnic. Ve druhé části práce je provedena analýza 123 příkladů českých vztažných vět a jejich anglických protějšků. Příklady byly vybrány ze tří románů českých autorů pomocí programu *ParaConc*, který umožňuje paralelní práci s vícejazyčnými korpusy. Příklady byly roztrženy podle výše zmíněných kritérií, tedy od nejvíce explicitních až po nejméně explicitní příklady a dalších možností překladu, jiných než vztažná věta.

Abstract

This thesis deals with relative clauses in Czech, particularly with those which have the relative word in the nominative case, and their translation counterparts in English. Czech does not have the possibility of juxtaposition of the relative word and the finite verb; it uses more explicit formulations. Therefore, the translator has to choose either a literal translation, ie more explicit, or a nonfinite clause, or eventually a prepositional phrase. Another possibility is to translate the relative clause by other means, e.g. a coordination.

The first part is concerned with the theoretical definition of the Czech and English relative clauses with the help of the respective books of grammar. The second part comprises the analysis of 123 examples of Czech relative clauses and their English translation counterparts. The examples were chosen from three novels by Czech authors with the help of the software *ParaConc* which enables parallel work with multilingual corpora. The examples were sorted according to the above mentioned criteria, ie from more explicit to less explicit and other means of translation other than a relative clause.

Table of Contents

List of Tables	7
1. Introduction	8
2. Theoretical background	10
2.1 Classification of relative clauses	10
2.2 Relative clauses from the historical point of view	10
2.2.1 History	11
2.2.2 Juxtaposition	11
2.2.3 Development of relative connectors <i>jenž</i> and <i>který</i>	12
2.3 Czech relative clauses	13
2.3.1 Adnominal relative clauses proper	13
2.3.2 False relative clauses	15
2.3.3 Relative connectors	16
2.4 English Relative Clauses	17
2.4.1 The form	17
2.4.2 Postmodification by finite clauses	17
2.4.2.3 Relative clauses	17
2.4.2.4 Restrictive postmodification	18
2.4.2.5 Nonrestrictive postmodification	19
2.4.2.6 Appositive clauses	19
2.4.2.7 Other types of relative clauses	20
2.4.3 Postmodification by non-finite clauses	20
2.4.3.1 <i>-ing</i> participle clauses	20
2.4.3.2 <i>-ed</i> participle clauses	21
2.4.3.3 Infinitive clauses	21
2.4.4 Postmodification by a prepositional phrase	22
2.4.5 Formal types of relative clauses	22
2.4.6 Relative pronouns	22
2.4.6.1 <i>Wh-</i> relatives	23
2.4.6.2 Non- <i>wh</i> relatives	25
2.4.7 Choice of relative pronouns	27
2.5 Czech relative clauses vs English postmodifiers	28
3. Material and Method	29
4. Analysis	30
4.1 Czech relative clauses	30
4.2 Counterparts in English	32
4.2.1 Restrictive relative clauses	33
4.2.2 Nonrestrictive relative clauses	35
4.2.3 Non-finite clauses	37
4.2.4 Prepositional phrases (PP)	39
4.2.5 Other realizations of the Czech relative clauses in English	40
5. Conclusion	43
6. Bibliography	46
6.1 Sources of examples	46

7. Résumé	48
8. Appendix I	51
8.1 Restrictive relative clauses – list of examples	51
8.2 Nonrestrictive relative clauses – list of examples	57
8.3 Nonfinite clauses – list of examples	59
8.4 Prepositional phrases – list of examples	60
8.5 Other realizations – list of examples	60
9. Appendix II	
Excerpt from Jiří Weil's novel <i>Život s hvězdou</i>	62

List of Tables

Table 1 The usage of the relative pronouns *who* and *which* with personal and non-personal antecedents

Table 2. The occurrence of the Czech relative words

Table 3. The counterparts of the Czech relative clauses

1. Introduction

A complex sentence is a syntactic-semantic unit consisting of two or more clauses. The incorporation of the respective clauses into the sentence is indicated by intonation, conjunctions, relative pronouns and interrogative pronouns; in English also in some cases by inversion and juxtaposition. (Dušková: 1994, 588) If the clauses in the sentence are independent from each other syntactically, ie if they are equal parts of the sentence, they constitute a paratactic complex sentence. If one clause is subordinated to the other, the relation of syntactical subordination creates a hypotactic complex sentence. (Dušková: 1994, 588) Clauses can also be connected without a conjunction, ie asyndetically. Furthermore, one clause can be embedded in another clause or added to it parenthetically. (Dušková: 1994, 588)

Subordinate clauses can be classified in various ways. With respect to the means by which the clause is introduced and its function in the sentence structure, there are three types of subordinate clauses: nominal, relative and adverbial. (Dušková: 1994, 594) The relative clauses are further divided according to their syntactic function either as a syntactic noun or an adjective, ie they are called relative nominal and adnominal clauses, respectively. (Dušková: 1994, 611) This study will deal with the adnominal relative clauses.

The aim of this work is to demonstrate and describe authentic English translation equivalents of the Czech relative clauses with the relative word in the nominative case only, because the flection of the Czech relative pronouns would produce overabundance of forms. Therefore, the number of the forms had to be reduced. The correspondences and differences will be examined in order to present a contrastive analysis of the means of expressing the postmodification in both languages.

The theoretical part of this study describes the types and distribution of relative words in Czech and English, respectively. Furthermore, it outlines the historical overview of development of the relative pronouns as well as comparison of both languages regarding the relative clauses.

Material for this analysis was gathered using *Paraconc*, a concordance software for multilingual parallel corpora. Three works of fiction by Czech authors *Výchova dívek v Čechách* by Michal Viewegh, *Saturnin* by Zdeněk Jirotka and *Život s hvězdou* by Jiří Weil were excerpted, 41 examples from each book, in order to provide a thorough linguistic analysis of the occurrence of the relative clauses and their correspondent translation.

2. Theoretical background

2.1 Classification of relative clauses

The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language (2002) defines relative clauses as ‘relative constructions’. The term ‘construction’ is more accurate in the regard that it comprises not only relative clauses but also e.g. noun phrases and other phrases which are under certain circumstances equivalent to the relative clause. Relative clauses are anaphorically related to an antecedent in the main clause, and thus function as postmodification, together with prepositional phrases and nonfinite clauses. (Greenbaum: 1990, 364)

The Czech reference manual *Mluvnice 3*¹ defines the relative clauses as ‘clauses which postmodify a noun or other phrase of nominal character.’ Whereas in Czech the relative pronoun is obligatory, English allows omission of *that* relative if the relativised element is other than subject of the relative clause. Moreover, English can use other means than finite clauses, ie participial and infinitive clauses. Also, the restrictivity and non-restrictivity in English relative clauses and Czech relative clauses differs in the means of punctuation.

This chapter deals with the function of the Czech and English relative clauses. A relative clause is such a dependent clause which stands in the position of a postmodifying element. (Poldauf: 1955, 160) It is essential to give a brief historical origin and development of the relative clauses and relative pronouns.

¹ *Mluvnice češtiny 3 (Syntax)*. (1987) Praha: Academia.

2.2 Relative clauses from the historical point of view

Ivan Poldauf (1915-1984) in his comparative study “Vztažné věty v angličtině a češtině” gives a detailed history of the development of relative clauses and relative words. He focuses on four main points, ie 1. relative clauses from the historical viewpoint, 2. relative particles and juxtaposed relative clauses, 3. entering of interrogative pronouns into relative clauses, and 4. different means of formation of relative clauses in English and Czech.

2.2.1 History

With respect to the parallelism of Sanskrit and Greek, the origin of relative pronouns can be dated back to the primeval language stage. (Poldauf: 1955, 163) Both English and Czech have each, apart from relative pronouns and adverbials, one relative particle, ie *that* in English and *co* in Czech, respectively. Their form, as we know it today, was preceded by a long development from Old English and Old Czech. Old Czech had the relative particles *jež(e)*², *ježto*, *jenž*, *jenžto*; they disappeared and were naturally substituted by the particles *jak* and *co*.³

[1] *Přines ty peníze, co potřebujeme.* (Poldauf: 1955, 169)

As Old English replaced the forms of the article *s-* (*se*, *séo*) by *þ-* forms, the particle *þe* became vague and was substituted by *þæt* (*þe*) which was entirely parallel to the oldest Czech particle *jež(to)*⁴. (Poldauf: 1955, 170) Whereas the relative pronouns *jež* and *ježto* disappear with the whole paradigm, *that* remains as the most frequently used relative word. It basically corresponds to the Czech word *který*, which conformed to inflectional Czech. (Poldauf: 1955, 170)

² (*j)eže* gains strength in content clauses where it becomes a conjunction (ie similarly as English *that* and German *daz*) (Poldauf: 1955, 168).

³ The particle *co* is more frequent than *jak* today, mainly because it has flection. (*Přines, co potřebujeme.*) (Poldauf: 1955, 171).

⁴ English substituted its archaic particle *þe* by the particle *þæt*; Czech substituted the particles *jež(to)* and *jenž(to)* by the word *jak(o)*, later the particle *co* developed.

2.2.2 Juxtaposition

Juxtaposition has a different function in Czech and in English. In Czech it involves omitting a pronoun. “If the anaphorical pronoun is in case concordance with the particle *co* in absolutive (ie the preposition is in relation to the anaphorical pronoun) relative clauses, it can be omitted.” (Poldauf: 1955, 173)

[2] *hora co ji vidíme – hora co vidíme*

On the contrary, juxtaposition in English means: 1. elimination of the relative particle, and at the same time, 2. securing of a satisfactory identification of a hypotactic relation. (Poldauf:1955, 174)

The typical Modern English sentence begins with the subject, which is usually directly followed by the finite verb. The fixed word order enables the juxtaposition of the relative clause, the beginning of which can be distinguished by the close contact of the main clause and the new subject.

[3] *I'm so tired I could die.* (Poldauf: 1955, 176)

Juxtaposition cannot be used in cases such as in example [4] as the context of the dependent and main clause is not cohesive.

[4] *My view differs from his in that I do not affirm ...* (Poldauf: 1955, 177)

2.2.3 Development of relative connectors *jenž* and *který*

As Poldauf states, the ratio of occurrence of the words *který-jenž* was the subject of many contemplations. (Poldauf: 1955, 188) *Jenž*, according to J.Zubatý, appertained originally to a specific person or thing, known to the speaker, that the relative clause can determine. *Který*, on the other hand, was originally used in sentences relating to non-specific persons or things of a general sense. Therefore, a difference between descriptive *jenž* and restrictive *který* was made. *Jenž*, as was emphasized by Flajšhans, was a dead device in the 18th century.

(Poldauf:1955, 189) It was revived for the new standard language by Dobrovský and Hanka. Today the words *který* and *jenž* are more or less equivalent from the semantical point of view. Their use is a matter of stylistics. (Poldauf:1955, 189)

2.3 Czech relative clauses

It should be stated in the beginning of this chapter that whereas the subject matter of relative clauses in English is treated as an independent chapter, being one of the three types of dependent clauses, Czech relative clauses are defined as adjectival clauses, which are prevailingly relative. The grammatical concord in the relation between a noun and a clause is realized by relative pronouns (*který, jenž, kdo, co, jaký, či*) or relative adverbs. (*kde, kdy, kam...*) (Čechová: 1996, 292). Relative pronouns differ from conjunctions in that they function as constituents in the dependent clause. (Čechová: 1996, 292)

Czech relative clauses are, according to *Mluvnice 3 Syntax*⁵, divided into two basic groups, adnominal relative clauses and pseudorelative clauses.

2.3.1 Adnominal relative clauses proper

There are two types of adnominal relative clauses:

1. a noun or other nominal antecedent is postmodified by a clause containing

1a) a relative pronoun. This is called a proper or qualifying adnominal postmodification. It is realized by a relative clause containing a relative pronoun *který*, which is placed in the proximity of the noun it modifies. A more formal synonym of *který* is *jenž*.

[5] *Představuje mne nadporučíkovi, jenž se zatím vzpamatoval a podává mi ruku.*

⁵ Academia: 1987, pp. 527-534.

Relative clauses which contain a relative pronoun *jaký* refer to congruence or similarity of the nominal antecedent with other certain kind of phenomena:

[6] *V Morašicích u Opravilů sloužil čeledín, jakého dávno neměli.*

The uninflected relative pronoun *co* appears in colloquial utterances and it functions as a nominal constituent of the clause:

[7] *Půjč mi tu knihu, co jsi včera četl.*

1b) a relative adverb or adverbial case of relative pronouns. This type of adnominal postmodification is called circumstantial. The relative words are most frequently local or temporal adverbs.

2. relative clauses which modify antecedents expressed by nominal pronouns determine the content of the nouns to which the pronouns refer. The antecedents can be

2a) demonstrative pronouns *ten, onen, týž, takový*:

[8] *O těch, kteří přišli pozdě, rozhodne velitel.*

This type of clauses is preferred when the speaker needs to choose from a group of homogeneous items. The demonstrative pronoun refers anaphorically to the previous noun and cataphorically to the following relative clause:

[9] *Správná odpověď je ta/taková, která zahrnuje všechny dílčí případy.*

2b) relative attributive clauses which modify other than demonstrative pronouns are usually introduced by relative words *který, kdo, co*. If they refer to personal pronouns, the pronoun *který*⁶ is used.

[10] *My, kteří nekouříme, ušetříme dost peněz.*

⁶ In colloquial utterances, indeclinable *co* is often used instead of *který* and *kdo*.

If the relative clause modifies indefinite or negative pronouns which refer to human antecedents, ie *někdo*, *kdo*, *nikdo* etc., we use the pronoun *kdo*.

The pronoun *všechn* can be related either to human or non-human antecedents. In the former case we use pronouns *který*, *jenž* (e.g. *Všichni, kterí...*), in the latter case we use the pronoun *co* (e.g. *Všechno, co...*).

2.3.2 False relative clauses

a) pseudomodifying relative clauses formally correspond to relative clauses but there is a semantic discrepancy in the sense that they express a subsequent action. The quasiattributive clauses proper contain adjectival relative pronouns *který* and *jenž*.

[11] *Otevřela dveře, z nichž se vyvalilo mračno páry.*

The most explicit examples show an action which is clearly simultaneous with the action of the main clause. Such constructions are perceived as stylistically undesirable⁷, therefore a paratactic construction is more adequate.

[12] *Z druhé strany přiběhl pes, který se dal do štěkání.*

Circumstantial quasiattributive clauses are introduced by pronominal adverbs, particularly locative:

[13] *Šel do hostince, kam ho doprovázela i jeho manželka.*

⁷ The matter of non-defining clauses was raised by František Daneš in his article "So-called 'non-attributive relative clauses': current opinions on their status" in the journal *Naše řeč* (92/2009). He mentions several books of grammar and the opinions of their authors on feasibility of false relative clauses. He claims that those authors who had formerly rejected them completely, mainly because of their possible ambiguity, later admitted their innocuity in the sense that they present a difference between implicit and explicit expression of relationship, ie a stylistic choice. Daneš states that due to the closer interconnection of the clauses, the non-attributive relative clause increases the cohesion of the text. The content of the text is sorted hierarchically. Finally, he sums up that the non-attributive relative clauses expanded from Latin, therefore they should appertain to the standard language. Their feasibility has to be judged from the stylistic point of view.

b) connecting pseudorelative clauses are usually introduced by the inflectional pronoun *což* (*čehož, čemuž, ...čímž*), ie a single connecting type, or adverbials *příčemž, načež, pročez*, ie a circumstantial connecting type. They express a semantic connection to the whole content of the previous sentence.

[14] *Říká se mu el secretario, což neznamená nic určitého.*

2.3.3 Relative connectors

We will now sum up the variety of the relative connectors used in Czech relative clauses. First of all, we shall enumerate the same pronouns which are contained in the group of interrogative pronouns, ie *kdo, co, jaký, který, čím*. (Čechová: 1996, 297) Then we shall add the pronoun *jenž*⁸ and variants with *-ž*: *kdož, což, jakýž, kterýž(to)* and relative possessives *jehož, jejíž, jehož*. (Čechová:1996, 297) Apart from *jenž* and *jež* we have more neutral relative words *který, kdo/co* which are used in a more formal style. (Čechová:1996, 298)

For the purpose of this work, only the relative pronouns *který, jenž, jež, kdo* and *co*, ie pronouns which are in the nominative and therefore have a syntactic function of subject, were chosen.

⁸ According to *Mluvnice současné češtiny*, the pronoun *jenž* occurs solely in the written language as a synonym of the pronoun *který*. Some of its inflectional forms are rare today (eg. *již* as the plural masculine form). (Cvrček: 2010, 222)

2.4 English Relative Clauses

2.4.1 The form

The relative clauses are one of the means to express “postmodification which comprises all the items placed after the head, notably prepositional phrases, nonfinite clauses, relative clauses and complementation.” (Quirk: 1985, 1239) The head of a noun phrase is a central part of the clause which “dictates concord with other parts of the sentence.” (Quirk: 1985, 1238)

[15] *The tall girl standing in the corner is my sister.* [the head of the noun phrase]

[Quirk: 1985, 1238]

[16] *the curtain behind which Kim was hiding* [PP] (Huddleston: 2002, 1040)

[17] *I became disturbed by a ‘higher criticism’ of the Bible, to refute which I felt the need of a better knowledge of Hebrew and archaeology.* [non-finite clause]

(Huddleston: 2002, 1043)

[18] *The boys who defaced the statue were expelled.* [relative clause] (Huddleston: 2002, 1034)

[19] *The penknife that he was trying to cut it with was blunt.* [complement of preposition] (Huddleston: 2002, 1045)

2.4.2 Postmodification by finite clauses

Two types of finite clauses are distinguished as noun-phrase postmodifiers, relative clauses and appositive clauses. (Quirk: 1985, 1244)

2.4.2.3 Relative clauses

[20] *The news that appeared in the papers this morning was well received.* (Quirk: 1985, 1244)

This type of clause is called an adnominal relative clause and it is the central type of the relative clauses. (Quirk: 1985, 1244) Other relative clauses than adnominal are nominal relative clauses and sentential relative clauses.

Nominal relative clauses ‘contain’ their antecedents (Quirk: 1985, 1244):

[21] *What surprises me is that they are fond of snakes and lizards.* (Quirk: 1985, 1244)

In sentential relative clauses, the antecedent is not nominal but clausal (Quirk: 1985, 1245), ie the antecedent is not a noun but the whole clause or its part:

[22] *They are fond of snakes and lizards, which surprises me.* (Quirk: 1985, 1244)

Relative clauses are related by their form to an antecedent (Huddleston: 2002, 1034), which is the head the clause modifies. (Huddleston: 2002, 1037)

Adnominal relative clauses can be restrictive or nonrestrictive⁹. Semantically, the former further define its antecedent, whereas the latter add another semantic feature to the antecedent, whose content has been sufficiently specified. (Dušková: 1994, 615)

[23] *I have two friends who write to me regularly.* (restrictive – I have more friends, two of them write to me regularly) (Dušková: 1994, 615)

[24] *I have two friends, who write to me regularly.* (nonrestrictive – I have only two friends. They write to me regularly.) (Dušková: 1994, 615)

2.4.2.4 Restrictive postmodification

According to *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*, “the modification is restrictive when the reference of the head is a member of a class which can be identified only through the modification that has been supplied.” (Quirk: 1985, 1239)

⁹ CGEL abandons the traditional distinction of restrictive and nonrestrictive clauses and prefers the distinction of integrated and supplementary clauses, respectively, mainly because the category of relational types also contains two other subcategories, apart from integrated and supplementary, ie cleft and fused relatives. (Quirk: 1985, 1033)

[25] *The woman who is approaching us seems to be somebody I know.* (Quirk: 1985, 1247)

Restrictive, or integrated, relatives “restrict the denotation of the head nominal they modify” (Huddleston: 2002, 1034) and are therefore “integrated into the construction containing them.” (Quirk: 1985, 1247) They are not separated from its antecedent by a comma or other punctuation mark. (Huddleston: 2002, 1058)

Restrictive relative clauses are introduced by the relative particle *that*, juxtaposed relative clause (without an explicit relative word) or the relative pronouns *who/which*. They are described in a more detailed manner in the section “Relative pronouns”.

2.4.2.5 Nonrestrictive postmodification

When the head, ie the noun phrase, is postmodified by additional information which is not essential for identification, we consider the relative clause as nonrestrictive.¹⁰ (Quirk: 1985, 1239) It “adds extra information about the antecedent, information not fully integrated into the structure of the containing clause and not needed to delimit the set denoted by the antecedent.” (Huddleston: 2002, 1035)

[26] *Mary Smith, who is in the corner, wants to meet you.* (Quirk: 1985, 1239)

A nonrestrictive relative clause has a separate intonation contour with a slight pause at the beginning and at the end of the supplementary clause. (Huddleston: 2002, 1058) In writing, it is separated by a comma, less often by a dash or parentheses. (Huddleston: 2002, 1058)

2.4.2.6 Appositive clauses

[27] *The news that the team had won calls for a celebration.* (Quirk: 1985, 1244)

The difference between the appositive clause and the relative clause is, according to *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (Quirk: 1985, 1260), as follows:

¹⁰ ie supplementary according to *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language* (Huddleston: 2002, 1034)

- a. the particle *that* is not an element in the clause structure but a conjunction¹¹,
- b. the nonrestrictive appositive clause has the same introductory item as the restrictive,
- c. the head of the noun phrase must be a general abstract noun such as *fact, idea, proposition, reply, remark, answer*, and the like.

[28] *The belief that no one is infallible is well-founded.* (Quirk: 1985, 1260)

2.4.2.7 Other types of relative clauses

- i. Cleft relativ

[29] *It was Kim who wanted Pat as a treasurer.* (Huddleston:2002, 1035)

The main objective of the cleft relative sentences is to ‘foreground’ and ‘background’ (Huddlestone: 2002, 1035) the parts of the sentence by means of an it-cleft construction.

- ii. Fused relative

[30] *What he did was quite outrageous.* (Huddleston:2002, 1035)

The fused relative clauses are always of the *wh* type (Huddleston: 2002, 1035) and generally fuse the antecedent with the relative clause¹². However, *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language* treats them as noun or prepositional phrases rather than clauses, as ‘clauses denote abstract entities: propositions, events and so on.’ (Huddleston: 2002, 1069)

The fused relatives do not occur in the extraposition construction. (Huddleston: 2002, 1069)

[31] *¹³*It is unreasonable what he suggests.* (Huddleston: 2002, 1069)

2.4.3 Postmodification by non-finite clauses

Non-finite clauses cannot be regarded as relative clauses, since “there is no possibility of them containing a relative phrase.” (Huddleston: 2002, 1265) There are three types of nonfinite clauses which can postmodify the noun phrase:

¹¹ Therefore it cannot be substituted by a *wh*- pronoun as in relative clauses. (Quirk: 1985, 1244)

¹² The antecedent and a relative clause cannot be separated, as well as identified. (Huddleston:2002, 1036)

¹³ The asterisk indicates that such construction is incorrect in English.

2.4.3.1 *-ing* participle clauses

The correspondence between *-ing* clauses and relative clauses is limited to those relative clauses in which the relative pronoun is subject¹⁴ (Quirk: 1985, 1263):

[32] *The dog barking next door sounded like a terrier.* (‘which was barking next door’) (Quirk: 1985, 1263)

It is important, however, to pay attention to the stative verbs which, even though in the participial form, do not normally have this form in the finite verb phrase. They are not abbreviated progressive forms, as shown in example [33] (Quirk: 1985, 1263):

[33] *It was a mixture consisting of oil and vinegar.* (‘that consisted of’, not ‘that was consisting of’) (Quirk: 1985, 1263)

2.4.3.2 *-ed* participle clauses

There is, as in the *-ing* participle clauses, correspondence with relative clauses that have the relative pronoun as subject (Quirk: 1985, 1264):

[34] *A report written by my colleague appeared last week.* (‘that was/has been written...’) (Quirk: 1985, 1265)

2.4.3.3 Infinitive clauses

Infinitive clauses correspond with relative clauses where the relative pronoun can be not only subject, as in the *-ing* and *-ed* clauses, but also object or adverbial and, to a limited extent, complement (Quirk: 1985, 1265). The respective relative clause usually expresses modality of possibility or necessity (Dušková: 1994, 622):

[35] *The man to help you is Mr Johnson.* (‘who can help you’) (Quirk: 1985, 1266)

[36] *The man (for you) to see is Mr Johnson.* (‘who(m) you should see’) (Quirk: 1985, 1266)

¹⁴ We shall therefore monitor only the Czech pronouns in the nominative case.

Example [36] shows that without further specification the subject would be understood generally, ie ‘*you/he/everyone*, etc should see’ (Quirk: 1985, 1266)

Furthermore, ambiguity can arise in sentences containing transitive verbs when subject is not expressed:

[37] *He is the best man to choose.* (Quirk: 1985, 1267) (ie who should make the choice? The man or somebody else should choose the man?)

2.4.4 Postmodification by a prepositional phrase

According to *A Student’s Grammar of the English Language*, postmodification by a prepositional phrase is “three or four times more frequent than either finite or nonfinite clausal postmodification.” (Greenbaum: 1990, 375) The most frequent preposition is *of*. (Huddleston: 2002, 1040)

[38] *She’s just sat her final exam, the result of which we expect next week.*

(Huddleston: 2002, 1040)

2.4.5 Formal types of relative clauses

All the relative clauses mentioned above belong to the category of relational types, ie they are “distinguished according to the relation of the relative construction to the larger structure containing it.” (Quirk: 1985, 1034) Nevertheless, the second category of formal types divides relative clauses according to the relation of the form to an antecedent. (Quirk: 1985, 1034) If the clause is marked by the relative words *who*, *whom*, *whose*, *which* (*wh* relatives) etc., the anaphoric element is overt. The other type, covert, occurs with *non-wh* relatives (*that* or bare/juxtaposed relatives). (Quirk: 1985, 1034)

2.4.6 Relative pronouns

Relative pronouns, according to CGEL, contribute to the explicitness of relative clauses.

(Quirk: 1985, 1245) This is mainly due to two factors. They may be capable of

i. showing concord with its antecedent (external relation)

ii. indicating its function within the relative clause either as an element of clause structure (subject, object, complement, adverbial), or as a constituent of an element in the relative clause (internal relation). (Quirk: 1985, 1245)

Relative pronouns can function in the sentence as different clause elements:

i. subject

[39] *There's a table that stands in the corner.* (Quirk: 1985, 1250)

ii. object

[40] *I'll take you to the building that all elderly university teachers prefer.* (Quirk: 1985, 1252)

iii. adjunct and associated complement

[41] *That's the place where she was born.* (Quirk: 1985, 1254)

iv. predicative complement

[42] *Her book displays the fine sceptical intelligence of the scholar she is*
(Huddleston: 2002, 1045)

v. complement of preposition

[43] *The penknife that he was trying to cut it with was blunt.* (Huddleston: 2002, 1045)

As the aim of the practical part of this work is to find the counterparts of the Czech relative pronouns in the nominative, we therefore expect the relative pronouns in the English clauses to have a function of subject.

2.4.6.1 Wh- relatives

i. The use of *who* and *which*

The following table demonstrates the specific use of relative pronouns *who* and *which* with personal and non-personal antecedents. What is to be noted is that animals, pets and other

creatures can fall into the category of human beings and therefore *who* can be used¹⁵. On the contrary, *which* can be used for human beings as an antecedent if the emphasis is placed not on the identity of the person but rather on its property¹⁶. (Huddleston: 2002, 1048)

Table 1 The usage of the relative pronouns *who* and *which* with personal and non-personal antecedents¹⁷

Use	<i>Who</i>	<i>Which</i>
With human antecedents	✓	X
With antecedents denoting animals	✓	✓
In references to pets and other creatures	✓	✓
A greater degree of empathy or personal interest and involvement	✓	X
The clause is concerned with the person's properties, not identity	X	✓

¹⁵ 'Personality', according to *A Student's Grammar of the English Language*, "extends to creatures in the supernatural world (angels, elves, etc) which are thought of as having human characteristics such as speech" (Greenbaum: 1990, 366), whereas human babies "can be regarded as not having developed personality." (Greenbaum: 1990, 367)

¹⁶ If the antecedent is a coordination combining both the personal and the non-personal antecedent, the last noun in the coordination determines the gender of the relative pronoun, ie *She spoke of the people and books which had brought her the greatest pleasure.* (Huddleston: 2002, 1049)

¹⁷ This table has been elaborated from *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language* (Huddleston: 2002, pp. 1048-1049).

ii. The use of *whose*

Whose is used as a genitive form of both *which* and *who*. It occurs as a determiner in an NP structure and it is also permitted in the oblique genitive. (*a friend of whose*) (Huddleston: 2002, 1049).

[44] *She started a home for women whose husbands were in prison.* (Huddleston: 2002, 1049)

Relative words *who*, *what*, *which*, *where*, *when*, *how* and *while* as simple words have their counterparts in complex words, i.e. *whoever*, *whatever*, *whichever*, *wherever*, *whenever* and *however*. They function as alternatives in the so called ‘free choice’ constructions. (Huddleston: 2002, 1075) The simple relative words are in fact applicable only in these constructions in the fused relative sentences.

[45] *Liz can go wherever/where she wants.* (Huddleston: 2002, 1075)

The complex words can occur in the so called ‘non-referential’ phrases. ‘There is no reference to any particular person, price, place or time.’ (Huddleston: 2002, 1076)

[46] *I’ll accept whatever price you suggest.* (Huddleston: 2002, 1076)

iii. Other relative words

Apart from the most frequent relatives *which* and *who* we can also encounter a range of other relative words, in particular *where*, *when*, *while*, *why*, *whence* and compounds *where* + preposition. We will not deal with them in this work as their counterparts in Czech do not correspond the condition of the nominative case.

2.4.6.2 Non-*wh* relatives

What falls within this section are *that* relatives and juxtaposed¹⁸ relatives depending on the use or omission of the subordinator *that*.

i. relative particle *that*

¹⁸ A *Student’s Grammar of the English Language* prefers the term ‘zero’ relative pronoun. (Greenbaum:1990, 369)

That can appear after any antecedent as it does not make distinction between personal and nonpersonal antecedent. As a particle, *that* cannot be placed after a preposition. In such case, the preposition has to be postposed (Dušková: 1994, 616):

[47] *He has friends that he can turn to.* (Dušková: 1994, 616)

It should be stated that there are no constructions where *that* has to be absent. (Huddleston: 2002, 1054) Nevertheless, there are constructions where *that* can be omitted. This happens mainly in informal style, whereas both the antecedent and the relative clause should be short (Huddleston: 2002, 1056):

[48] *I'll go back the way I came.* (Huddleston: 2002, 1056)

That cannot be omitted in two cases:

a. The relativised element is subject (and hence missing) of the relative clause. (Quirk: 1985, 1055):

[49] *The car *hit us was Ed's.* (Huddleston: 2002, 1055)

b. *That* is not adjacent to the subject:

[50] *I found I needed a file that only the day before I had sent to be shredded.*

That in example [50] marks the beginning of the subordinate clause, and is therefore compulsory. (Huddleston: 2002, 1055)

ii. juxtaposition

The English word order allows the omission of the relative word, as the beginning of the subordinate clause is denoted by the typical structure. (Dušková: 1994, 616) Czech translation counterparts of English juxtaposed clauses always contain a relative word (Dušková: 1994, 616):

[51] *The relief his outburst of anger afforded him was short-lived.*

Úleva, kteřou mu poskytl jeho výbuch zlosti, měla krátké trvání. (Dušková: 1994, 616)

2.4.7 Choice of relative pronoun

i. In nonrestrictive relative clauses, “the most explicit forms of relative pronoun are typically used.” (Greenbaum: 1990, 368)

ii. In restrictive clauses, *that* is used frequently as it is “independent of the personal or nonpersonal character of the antecedent and also of the function of the pronoun in the relative clause” (Greenbaum: 1990, 368):

[52a] *The boy that is playing the piano... (or who)*

[52b] *The table that stands in the corner ... (or which)* (Greenbaum: 1990, 368)

iii. If the relative pronoun is not the subject of the relative clause, there is an option of “having no relative pronoun at all” (Greenbaum: 1990, 369):

[53] *The boy we met ...* (Greenbaum: 1990, 369)

iv. When *who* is subject and the antecedent is personal, it is often preferred to *that* (Greenbaum: 1990, 369):

[54] *people who visit me ...* (Greenbaum: 1990, 369)

v. Juxtaposed or zero relative is more frequent when “the pronoun is object or complement, the subject is pronominal, and the relative clause is short. When the antecedent is long and complex, *wh-* pronouns are preferred” (Greenbaum: 1990, 369):

[55] *I have interests outside my daily professional work which give me great pleasure.*

(Greenbaum: 1990, 369)

2.5 Czech relative clauses vs English postmodifiers

As the main goal of this work is to compare the use of English and Czech in the expression of postmodification of the relative clauses, it is essential, before we start comparing the individual sentences, to compare the languages from the formal point of view. As is obvious from the chapters above, English is in a way more precise in the division of the relative clauses than Czech. The main reason is, as will be demonstrated on the examples, that most of the English relative clauses present different clauses in Czech. The subject matter of English relative clauses is very clearly explained in Dušková's Grammar which adapts the relative clauses as to be easier paralleled with the Czech grammar. She classifies the relative clauses from the syntactical point of view which corresponds to the explanation given in the Czech grammars. Czech relative clauses are basically adjectival as they have a function of a syntactic adjective. On the other hand, English relative clauses can be not only adjectival but also nominal which is the main difference between English and Czech. The syntactic nominal function corresponds to the nominal content clauses in Czech.

Another formal distinction between English and Czech is that Czech does not dispose of non-finite constructions, i.e. infinitival, gerund participial and past participial constructions.

3. Material and Method

The material for the theoretical part of this work was selected from the major comprehensive handbooks of the English grammar, mainly from the chapter “Relative constructions and unbounded dependencies” from *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language* as well as from the handbook *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*. The Czech theoretical part was written mainly with the help of *Mluvnice 3 Syntax*.

The examples for the analytical part of this work, ie 123 sentences, were excerpted from three novels by Czech authors. The identification of occurrences of the relative clauses in these works was made with the help of the parallel concordance software *ParaConc* by the method of inserting Czech relative pronouns in the nominative by means of a simple text search. Afterwards, 41 sentences from each book were selected for further analysis of the occurrence of the relative clauses and their translation into English. As was stated in the previous chapter, the Czech relative clauses are basically adjectival, so it can be expected that the majority of the examples will contain a nominal antecedent and relative words *který/která/které/kteří/co/kdo* and *jenž/jež* according to the grammatical gender.

4. Analysis

In this chapter, description of the excerpted Czech relative clauses and their equivalents in English is given. The excerption was made using three source novels, Jiří Weil's *Život s hvězdou*, translated by Rita Klímová with Roslyn Schloss (the novel is further referred to as **WE**), Zdeněk Jirotka's *Saturnin*, translated by Mark Corner (further as **JJ**) and Michal Viewegh's *Výchova dívek v Čechách*, translated by A.G.Brain (further as **VI**), cf. Source texts. The books in electronic format were searched respectively with the help of *ParaConc* using the relative pronouns as search words. It has to be pointed out that the first 41¹⁹ relative clauses from every respective book had to be selected manually, as the results of the automatic search did not contain only relative clauses. We had to pay attention mainly to the pronoun *co* as it also has other functions than being a relative connector.

4.1 Czech relative clauses

The examples were sorted according to the relative word into four groups. Table 2 shows that *který* and its forms marked for gender and number represent the majority of connectors, which numbered 102 (83%) out of total 123 excerpted examples. The relative pronouns *jenž/jež* were present in the total of nine cases (7.4%). It is interesting that, although the relative pronouns *který* (*která*, etc.) and *jenž(jež)* were said to be equivalent in chapter 2.2.3, we can see that their frequency in the excerpted examples does not conform to this statement. Their ratio in this thesis does not even conform to the data give in *Frekvenční slovník češtiny*.²⁰

The relative pronoun *co*, which was represented in the total of six clauses (4.9%), can in most cases be substituted by the pronoun *který* (or its respective form).

¹⁹ The reason why it is not a round number is simple: the relative pronoun *kdo* was added later and as the count of the sentences with this pronoun is not abundant, we added one of the last sentences which contained this pronoun.

²⁰ *Frekvenční slovník češtiny* gives the number of occurrences of all the forms in the corpora of the relative pronouns *který/kterej* and *jenž* as follows: 779,762 of occurrences of *který/kterej* and 209,084 of *jenž*. (Čermák et al.: 2004) We did not work with the colloquial pronoun *kterej*. The relative pronoun *který/kterej* was tenth in the sequence of the whole corpora.

(1) *"Já asi budu ten plachý námořník,[[co]] vždycky vystojí frontu, a pak nejde," přemítal jsem nahlas. (VI34)*

(1') *"I expect I'm the proverbial timid sailor who queues for a long time and then doesn't go in," I conjectured out loud.*

As was stated in chapter 2.3.1, the relative pronouns *který* and *kdo* are often substituted by the indeclinable relative pronoun *co* in the colloquial utterances.

The relative pronoun *kdo*, comprised in six clauses (4.9%), fully corresponds to the case mentioned in chapter 2.3.1. in that this pronoun is used when the relative clause modifies indefinite or negative pronouns which refer to human antecedents (2), or when the antecedent is a demonstrative pronoun (3):

(2) *...ale neměl jsem šňůru a nikoho,[[kdo]] by mi poradil. (WE30)*

(2') *... but I didn't have a piece of string or anyone to give me advice.*

(3) *Automatické uspořádání ocení všichni puntičkáři a vůbec ti, [[kdo]] nemají rádi chaos. (VI29)*

(3') *Auto-Arrange will be welcomed by all perfectionists and anyone who dislikes chaos.*

Table 2 Occurrence of the Czech relative words

Relative word	Number of occurrences							
	WE	%	JI	%	VI	%	Total	%
<i>Který, která, které, kteří</i>	34	82.9	37	90.3	31	75.6	102	83
<i>Jež, jenž</i>	1	2.4	1	2.4	7	17.1	9	7.4
<i>Co</i>	4	9.8	1	2.4	1	2.4	6	4.9
<i>Kdo</i>	2	4.9	2	4.9	2	4.9	6	4.9
Total	41	100	41	100	41	100	123	100

4.2 Counterparts in English

The resulting excerpts were sorted into five groups. The first three groups are realizations by relative clauses, ie finite restrictive (**FR**), finite nonrestrictive (**FNR**) and non-finite (**NF**) clauses. The subset of nonfinite counterparts is followed by the group of prepositional phrases (**PP**). The last group contains counterparts realized by other means than a dependent clause or a prepositional phrase; it is marked as other (**OT**). The overall results can be seen in Table 3 below. We can see that the ratio finite:nonfinite relative clauses is 96:16. The last group of eleven realizations by other means than relative clauses is explored separately in chapter 4.3.5.

Table 3 Counterparts of the Czech relative clauses

		Který	Jenž	Co	Kdo	Total
FR	who	37 (30.1) ²¹	1 (0.8)	1 (0.8)	4 (3.2)	43 (35)
	which	10 (8.1)	1 (0.8)	-	-	11 (8.9)
	that	19 (15.4)	3 (2.4)	-	-	22 (17.9)
	juxt.	-	-	2 (1.6)	-	2 (1.6)
						78 (63.4) FR
FNR	who	8 (6.6)	1 (0.8)	1 (0.8)	-	10 (8.2)
	which	8 (6.6)	-	-	-	8 (6.6)
	that	-	-	-	-	-
	juxt.	-	-	-	-	-
						18 (14.8) FNR
NF	-ing	4 (3.2)	1 (0.8)	-	-	5 (4.1)
	partic.	3 (2.4)	-	1 (0.8)	-	4 (3.2)
	inf	1 (0.8)	-	-	2 (1.6)	3 (2.4)
						12 (9.7) NF
PP		3 (2.4)	1 (0.8)	-	-	4 (3.2) PP
OT		9 (7.3)	1 (0.8)	1 (0.8)	-	11 (9) OT
Total		102 (83)	9 (7.4)	6 (4.9)	6 (4.9)	123 (100)

²¹ The results in the brackets express the percentage from all the examples (ie 100%=123).

4.2.1 Restrictive relative clauses

The majority of the translation counterparts belong to the group of restrictive relative clauses (**FR**), ie seventy-eight examples (63.4%) out of 123. This fact is not surprising as the restrictive clauses further define their antecedent and it can be said that they are formally a literal translation (with some lexical variation) of the Czech relative clauses, which express the quality of the antecedent and therefore have the same function as the relative clauses in English.

The seventy eight examples of restrictive relative clauses were further examined regarding their explicitness. We must bear in mind that “finiteness is one factor contributing to greater explicitness in relative clauses, the second being the presence of a relative pronoun.” (Šaldová: 2005, 60) As the Czech relative clauses are expressed explicitly, it is then more convenient to translate them explicitly as well, although some of the clauses could be translated by the *-ing* participle. Eleven cases out of seventy-eight were in the progressive form (ie 14%), one of them in the present progressive (0.8%) (VI11), two of them in the form of a copular verb and a copula in the progressive (1.6) (WE2, JI39) and eight of them were in the past progressive form (6.6%) (WE7, WE8, WE9, WE10, WE11, WE20, VI13, VI28).

As can be seen from the list of the past progressive forms, five of them follow one another closely. The clue for the particular translation can often be found in the textual level. To prove this, we made an excerpt of a part of the text in which there was a high occurrence of the progressive forms, cf. Appendix. The narrator alternately switches between the simple past tense and the progressive tense as the situation demands. The past progressive here describes what the people were doing at the moment when the narrator did something:

(4) *Vybral jsem si jednoho,[[který]][usrkával pomalu čaj a byl náležitě starý, a ukázal mu obsílku.* (WE11)

(4') *I chose a man who was drinking his tea slowly and who seemed old enough, and I showed him my notice.*

Almost all the cases in the past progressive form can be reduced to the non-finite form:

(5) *Lidé,[[kteří]]stáli za mnou, netrpělivě mě strkali, abych již odešel...* (WE9)

(5') *The people who were standing behind me were pushing impatiently for me to go, ...*

(5'') *The people standing behind me ...*

As we can see from example (5), it is clearer to choose the reduced form when the main clause or its part is short. When a parenthesis, ie a further modification, is embedded within a relative clause, the omission of the relative pronoun might cause incomprehension of the text.

The explicit form is often used when the antecedent has to be easily identified:

(6) *...ubliženě pohlédla na Vlastimila Lizánka,[[který]]- s černými sluchátky na uších - si právě přitáhl paži svého souseda po pravici ...* (VI28)

(6') *... staring with a hurt expression at Vlastimil Lizanek who, with black headphones on his ears, was just pulling his neighbour's elbow towards him ...*

(7) *I walked through the corridors and looked for the person who had sent for me.* (WE5)

(7') *Chodil jsem po chodbách a hledal člověka,[[který]]mě objednal.*

The unreduced form has to be retained in cases when the temporal relations have to be clear from the text. This is most distinctive in the past perfect, which which is not available in Czech. There are nine examples of this type in the group of the restrictive relative clauses:

(8) *Připomněl jsem si prostřední dvoustranu Láska, sex a něžnosti,[[která]]mne minule nepatrně rozčílila.* (VI17)

(8') *I recalled the middle-page spread Love, sex and tenderness that had slightly annoyed me the previous time.*

The clarity in the temporal relations also covers the aspect of iterativization. In the Czech examples, it is expressed by imperfective verbs which correspond to English atelic verbs and optionally by adverbs such as *vždycky* (VI34) or *vždy* (WE22):

(9) *Za nimi byl úředník se žlutou páskou,[[který]]pouštěl dovnitř vždy po třech podle určených hodin.* (WE22)

(9') *Behind it was an official with a yellow armband who would let in three people at a time, according to their appointments.*

English, on the other hand, uses the modal verb *would* which in such cases expresses repeated action in the past. As Professor Dušková states, this function is more aspectual than modal. (Dušková: 1994, 201)

The verb *would* is also present in some examples with another function, ie when it is talked about future in the past narrative. Therefore, it is a past form of the verb *will*. What is interesting is the difference in tenses in Czech and in English. Whereas Czech uses the future form of the verb, English has to keep the temporal concordance:

(10) ... *že se na mne dívají nepřátelsky, protože přišel ještě jeden člověk,[[který]]bude něco žádat a chtít, takže se nedostane na ostatní.* (WE6)

(10') *They seemed to look at me angrily, as though I was one more person who would want something, who would make requests and leave less for the others.*

There are cases when the English counterparts do not conform to the Czech examples in the tense. Whereas Czech would use the past tense, English uses the present tense. English in this example conveys a more general meaning:

(11) *Podobal se člověku,[[který]]po ovládnutí malé násobilky prohlásil svým učitelům...* (JI19)

(11') *He resembled a person who, after mastering a few easy multiplication tables, announces to his teachers...*

4.2.2 Nonrestrictive relative clauses

The subgroup with nonrestrictive relative clauses, which add some extra information and are separated by a comma, includes eighteen examples (14.6%). It should be noticed, first of all, that neither the relative pronoun *that* nor juxtaposition are present in either case. Nonrestrictive relative clauses can be introduced by relative pronouns *who* and *which*, therefore the use of the relative pronoun *that* is not possible. Similarly, juxtaposition is only possible in restrictive relative clauses.

Another criterion, which was described by Professor Dušková, concerns the antecedent. It is most frequently a personal or geographical proper noun. This was the case in one third of the examples, e.g.:

(12) *Nevšímal jsem si Jarky Pospíchala, [[který]] byl zmožený.* (WE16)

(12') *I paid no attention to Jarka Pospichal, who seemed quite drunk.*

The remaining twelve instances of nonrestrictive relative clauses, which interestingly appear only with the pronoun *který*, either add some additional information about the antecedent (13) or can be classified as pseudorelative clauses (WE40, WE41), which express more likely a reason (14):

(13) *Saturnin, [[který]] tu obývací loď najímal...* (JI11)

(13') *Saturnin, who was the one to rent the houseboat...*

(14) *... protože jsem měl hlad, protože mi na ničem nezáleželo než na této chvíli, [[která]] se podobala chvílím z dávných dob.* (WE40)

(14') *... because I was hungry and because I didn't care about anything except this moment, which was so like moments I had lived long ago.*

The antecedent *this moment* conveys an anaphoric reference, either to something mentioned earlier in the text or it may express the narrator's past pleasant memories. The non-restrictive character of the clause enables the reformulation of example (14) into adverbial clause of reason: "... *I didn't care about anything except this moment, because it was so like moments I had lived long ago.*" The reason why the translator used a relative clause rather than adverbial can be purely syntactic, as the preceding clauses contained the conjunction *because* twice. The repetition would be excessive and undesirable.

Nevertheless, the reformulation of the second example of such pseudorelative clause (WE41) would be acceptable, if not even more favourable, as the relative clause does not modify the antecedent and the clause can be seen as more explicit semantically:

(15) *... neměl jsem však rád její žlutou barvu, [[která]] mi připomínala pásky úředníků ve Střešovicích ...* (WE41)

(15') *I liked sitting by this flower although I didn't like its yellow color, which reminded me of the armbands the officials in Stresovice wore.*

(15'') ..., because it reminded me of the armbands the officials in Stresovice wore.

In the next example, the antecedent *people* is postmodified by a prepositional phrase *like you*, only then follows the relative clause. In such cases when there are more postmodifiers, the non-restrictive clause is used:

(16) *Posílají tam takové lidi, jako jste vy, [[kteří]] nemají žádnou protekci.* (WE17)

(16') *They send people like you, who don't have pull.*

4.2.3 Non-finite clauses

The subgroup with non-finite clauses includes twelve examples (9.8%); five instances of *-ing* participle, four of *-ed* participle and three infinitive clauses, respectively. As the ratio of the non-finite clauses is generally small, we can assume that explicitness plays a great role in the translation. As Dr. Šaldová claims, “fiction displays the lowest proportion of the reduced forms” (Šaldová: 2005, 71) when compared to social sciences and academic prose as it needs “to express temporal relations and aspectual modifications.” (Šaldová: 2005, 71) The reduced form is therefore “more plausible in instances where the temporal reference is irrelevant in terms of duration or completion.” (Šaldová: 2005, 71)

Generally, *-ing* participle can be used in cases where the relative word has a function of subject and at the same time the predication contains *be* with verbal nominal form or prepositional phrase. (Dušková:1994, 622) The former condition is accomplished as this work deals only with relative pronouns in the function of a subject. The latter tendency can be confirmed with the help of the following examples:

(17) *"Rajskou," informoval ho jeden z hochů, [[kteří]] už byli po obědě.* (VI9)

(17') *"Boiled beef in tomato sauce," one of the young lads coming from lunch told him.*

(18) ... *raději proto budu v plném znění citovat článek,[[který]]byl pod titulkem DOBRÝ NÁPAD publikován ve Zbraslavských novinách ...* (VI5)

(18') ... *so I had better quote in full an article published under the title "Good Idea" in the Zbraslav News ...*

(19) ... *abych provedl taková opatření,[[která]]by znemožňovala spolehlivou identifikaci.* (VII)

(19') ... *my taking certain precautions to prevent any reliable identification.*

The above examples can be paraphrased to the full form as follows: example (17), the *–ing* participle: “...one of the young lads who was coming from lunch told him.” (18) the *–ed* participle “...an article which (that) was published under the title...”. The *–ed* participle, however, expresses a result and therefore the explicit form is not necessary as there are no temporal relations to be stressed.

Example (19) differs from the other examples in that the full form expresses root modality.:

“my taking certain precautions which (that) would prevent any reliable identification.”

The four cases of the *–ed* participle correspond to passive forms with an ellipsis of the verb *to be*. The agent is not expressed and implies a general human agent (Dušková: 1994, 259):

(20) ... *představoval jsem si, že někdy vkročím náhodou do některé ulice,[[která]]se bude jmenovat Hermelínová...* (WE24)

(20') *I imagined entering some street by chance, perhaps one called Ermine,...*

The verbs which occurred in the *–ing* participle, ie *stand*, *come*, *lead* and *return* are dynamic verbs and therefore occur in the progressive form. It is typical to omit the relative word and the verb *to be*:

(21) ... *Lidé,[[kteří]]stáli za mnou v řadě, byli zamlklí...* (WE12)

(21') *The people standing behind me in line were quiet...*

Some of the restrictive relative clauses can be reduced to nonfinite clauses in a similar way, such as ie examples WE9 and WE20. The difference between finite and nonfinite forms depends on the context and the choice of the translator. The textual level can be once again

demonstrated in the excerpt from Chapter 9. The progressive tense as well as the antecedent *people* are mentioned more frequently in the text. Therefore, the omission of the relative pronoun and the finite verb in the last relative clause in the excerpt points to the previous context and the implicit form can be used (21).

4.2.4 Prepositional phrases (PP)

Four instances of prepositional phrases (3.3%) were found in the excerpts. Three were the counterparts of *který*, one of *jenž*. Four different prepositions are present in the PP: *next to* (+ a pronoun), *of* (+ gerund), *with* (+ negative quantifier *no* + a noun) and *in* (+ a noun phrase).

The first PP (22) functions as an implicit form of a relative clause where the verb is not necessary to be expressed, although this seems to be a decision of the translator as the verb in Czech is expressive. In the back translation (En-Cz) we would therefore introduce a less emotive verb, e.g. *lie* instead of a literal translation, e.g. *rake, poke*.

(22) ... *Přál jsem si, aby se dotkl rukou bandasky,[[která]]se válela vedle něho...*
(WE35)

(22') *I wished he would hit the soup pail next to him with his hand...*

In example (23), the relative clause is substituted by a PP, which conveys the function of the Czech relative clause:

(23) ... *a aby nedocházelo k paradoxu,[[který]]by je nutil, aby proto, že nejsou bohatí, musili kupovat každé tři roky nový nábytek.* (JI15)

(23') ... *and that they do not wish to find themselves in the paradoxical situation of having to buy new furniture every three years just because they are not well off.*

In example (24), a simple relative clause consisting of a subject (*jenž*) and a predicate (*neví*) is substituted by a PP *with no knowledge* which functions as a synonym:

(24) *Radu, že jsem se mohl kdykoliv během té doby postavit mimo skluzavku, mohl by mi dát jen člověk,[[jenž]]neví, co to je zápasit zoufale o poslední zlomek rovnováhy, který člověk má.* (JI4)

(24') *Only a person with no knowledge of what it is to engage in a desperate battle to keep one's balance and not topple over would say that I could have left the ice patch at any moment of that undignified descent.*

In example (25), the antecedent merged with the relative clause which consisted of a subject *která* and a predicate *nadcházela*, forming a PP. This example is the most suitable out of the four for a back translation, thus by paraphrasing into *ústředním bodem nadcházející scény* we can form an attribute (or a premodifier) out of the PP.

(25) *Bílé dveře kabiny, ozářené šikmými paprsky elektrického světla, přitahovaly mé zraky a dávaly mi tušit, že budou ústředním bodem scény,[[která]]nadcházela. (JI35)*

(25') *The white doors of the cabin, illuminated by the slanting beams of the electric lights, attracted my attention and led me to suspect that they would take centre stage in the forth coming play.*

All four instances of PP show that they can substitute a short sentence, the implicitness of which enables the transformation into a less explicit phrase from which the omitted constituents can be easily deduced with no or a small change in meaning. The difference, however, is in the word order. Whereas the relative clause functions as a postmodifier, the prepositional phrase has a function of a premodifier.

4.2.5 Other realizations of the Czech relative clauses in English

The last subtype of the English counterparts is a group of different realizations of the relative clauses in Czech. This group contains twelve (9.8%) examples and it would be therefore interesting to see what the other ways of translating the Czech relative clauses into English are.

A considerable number of relative clauses (six out of twelve) were translated using a coordination (26) or a simple sentence (27):

(26) ... *U vrátnice se tlačil dav, lidé se vyptávali vrátného,[[který]]na ně křičel z okénka. (WE19)*

(26') ... *There was a crowd around the doorman's booth. People were asking the man questions, and he shouted at them from his small window.*

Example (26) is a false relative clause in Czech. It does not have the relevance of a sentential attribute, as it does not modify the antecedent *vrátný*. It is rather an action which follows the action in the previous main clause. As has been said in the theoretical section, such clauses can be transformed into coordination: “*a ten na ně křičel z okénka.*” This is probably what the translator was aware of when he chose coordination.

(27) ... *bylo by mi to milejší, nežli být příslušníkem skupiny druhé, [[která]] prý se při pohledu na ty koblihy baví představou, co by se dělo, kdyby ...* (JI1)

(27') ... *it would be more pleasant than being in the other one. At the sight of the doughnuts a member of the second category enjoys reflecting on what it would be like if someone ...*

It is evident from example (27) that some clauses are complex in Czech, ie we can see that there is an excessive amount of clauses, one connecting the other, which increases the cohesion of the narration. For the sake of brevity, the translator had to make a dividing line. In this case, he chose a different means of connecting the clauses, or, rather, he separated them from the semantic point of view into two parts.

Two relative clauses were interpreted into a more condensed, or less explicit, form of an attribute. As Professor Dušková states, Czech uses other means than an adjectival phrase in cases when it is necessary to use a more accurate or explicit formulation. (Dušková: 1994, 486) We can assume from the two examples below that Czech tends to be more explicit than English:

(28) ... *jediný kus nábytku, [[který]] se k ničemu nehodí, bude vladařem pokoje.* (WE1)

(28') ... *this useless piece of furniture would reign over the room.*

(29) *Při stanovování odměn a osobních příplatků, [[které]] jsou nenárokové, stanovil pan ředitel kritéria, kterými se řídil.* (VI16)

(29') *When introducing optional bonuses and personal premiums, Principal adopted criteria by which he is guided.*

One example in the subgroup of other realizations of relative clauses is represented by apposition. The antecedent in the Czech clause “*vestibul stanice metra Smíchovské nádraží*” is a complex noun phrase which has a postmodification consisting of four nouns. Whereas in Czech there is a concord in gender (*vestibul-který*), in English we cannot make such distinction. Therefore it is more appropriate to separate the relative clause without any linkage to the antecedent:

(30) *Vestibul stanice metra Smíchovské nádraží, [[který]] byl tradičním shromaždištěm před výchovnými koncerty, radostně hučel.* (VI24)

(30') *The metro entrance hall at Smichov Station - the traditional assembly point before educational concerts - buzzed merrily.*

The remaining two instances were translated as dependent clauses, a nominal relative clause (31) and an adverbial clause of time (32):

(31) *V kavárně vykládala známým dámám o nehodě, [[která]] potkala strýce.* (JI23)

(31') *In the cafe she regaled some acquaintance with information about how my uncle met with his accident.*

(32) *... člověk si darmo představoval, kdyby ten človíček, [[co]] se tam batolí, na to upadl.* (JI16)

(32') *... and what might happen if the little chap fell onto it as he toddled around there doesn't bear thinking about.*

Example (31) shows an interesting difference between Czech and English. Whereas Czech can have an inanimate agent *nehoda*, in English it is not possible. Therefore, the clause had to be reformulated into a nominal relative clause with an animate agent *uncle*.

To sum up this subchapter, the realizations by other means than by the relative clauses depend more or less on the skills of the translator to make the text both intelligible and grammatically correct. He or she has to bear in mind the formal differences between English and Czech and reformulate them in a sensible way instead of insisting on the literal translation by a relative clause. We can see from the above examples how many options are available other than relative clauses.

5. Conclusion

The aim of this thesis was to describe the ways of translating Czech relative clauses into English. The selection of the Czech relative clauses was limited to the relative words *který/která/které/kteří/co/kdo* and *jenž/jež* in the nominative case, because this type of the relative clause in English may be seen as a kind of parallel to non-finite postmodifiers.

The relative pronoun *který* with its respective forms was by far the most frequent pronoun. This fact conforms to the statistical data provided in *Frekvenční slovník češtiny*, which ranks this pronoun as very frequent. The remaining pronouns are represented in a much lower number, mainly because they all can be, apart from the pronoun *kdo*, substituted by the pronoun *který*.

The translation by relative clauses not only conforms to the original text, but it is at the same time the most explicit form of translation. The difference between Czech and English is that English differentiates between restrictive and nonrestrictive relative clauses from the semantic and pragmatic point of view. This difference is reflected in punctuation by the means of writing a comma before the relative pronoun in the nonrestrictive relative clauses. Czech, on the other hand, uses a comma before every subordinate clause. The restrictive relative clauses were by far the most frequent means of translation, supposedly because they defined the antecedent, whereas the nonrestrictive relative clauses expressed some less inherent/momentary state rather than a feature of the antecedent. (*I paid no attention to Jarka Pospichal, who seemed quite drunk.* WE16)

The realizations by nonfinite clauses, represented by the *-ing* participle, the *-ed* participle and the infinitive, are less explicit than the relative clauses in that they do not contain the relative pronoun and the finite verb. The nonfinite clauses are used when it is easy to retain the full

form and the temporal relations need not be fully expressed. (*"Boiled beef in tomato sauce," one of the young lads coming from lunch told him.* VI9)

The *-ed* participle is used instead of the full passive forms for expressing the result of an action or state. Therefore, the use of the relative pronoun and the finite verb is redundant. (*so I had better quote in full an article published under the title "Good Idea" in the Zbraslav News ...* VI5)

The realization by the infinitive is used in such cases where it expresses modality and future time reference. (*... my taking certain precautions to prevent any reliable identification.* VII)

The prepositional phrase appears in cases when it is appropriate to shorten the relative clause into the most implicit way. However, such shortening does not guarantee an accurate translation of the sentence. Although the temporal relations do not have to be expressed, the translation does not always conform to the original text, as e.g. some expressive words (*válet se*) are lost in the translation. As regards the syntactic level, the restructuring of the relative clause into the prepositional phrase may change the word order and thus the postmodification changes into the premodification without the loss of meaning, but a change in FSP (aktuální členění větné). (*The white doors of the cabin, ... led me to suspect that they would take centre stage in the forth coming play.* JI35)

The last group of translation counterparts includes examples which do not fall into any of the above mentioned groups. They were translated mainly by a simple sentence or a coordination. In some cases it was a matter of stylistics as the original sentence consisted of several subordinate clauses and the translation required some shortening for the sake of comprehensibility. (*bylo by mi to milejší, nežli být příslušníkem skupiny druhé, [[která]] prý se při pohledu na ty koblihy baví představou, co by se dělo, kdyby ...* JI1)

We can conclude that Czech is considered to be more explicit in expressing the relative clauses compared to its translation counterparts, which contain a variety of means to express postmodification. Although the most frequent are the translations by a relative clause, either restrictive or nonrestrictive, there is still a wide diversity of other means of translation. It is either a translation by nonfinite clauses or prepositional phrases as an implicit form, or a translation by stylistic reformulating of the original text.

6. Bibliography

- Cvrček, Václav & kol. (2010) *Mluvnice současné češtiny*, Praha: Karolinum.
- Čechová, Marie & kol. (1996) *Čeština: řeč a jazyk*, Praha: ISV.
- Čermák, František & kol. (2004) *Frekvenční slovník češtiny*, Praha: LN.
- Daneš, František (2009) „Takzvané ‚vztažné věty nepřívlastkové‘: současné názory na jejich status“, *Naše řeč 4*, Praha: ÚJČ AV ČR
- Dušková, Libuše a kol. (1994) *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny*, Praha: Academia.
- Greenbaum, Sidney & Quirk, R. (1990) *A Student's Grammar of the English Language*, Edinburgh: Pearson Education.
- Huddleston, Rodney & Geoffrey K. Pullum (2002) *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language*, Cambridge: University Press.
- Karlík, P. - Nekula, M. - Rusínová, Z. (1996) *Příruční mluvnice češtiny*.
- Mluvnice češtiny 3 (Syntax)*. (1987) Praha: Academia.
- Poldauf, Ivan (1955) ‘Vztažné věty v angličtině a češtině’, *Sborník Vysoké školy pedagogické Olomouci, Jazyk a literatura II*, 159-194.
- Quirk, Randolph, et.al. (1985) *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*, New York: Longman.
- Šaldová, Pavlína (2005) “The distribution of finite and participial postmodifiers in fiction and academic prose“, *Acta Universitatis Carolinae – Philologica 2, Prague Studies in English XXIV*, Praha.

6.1 Sources of examples

- Jírotka, Zdeněk (2005) *Saturnin*, Praha: Šulc-Švarc.
- Engl. (2003) *Saturnin*, transl. by Mark Corner, Praha: Karolinum.
- Viewegh, Michal (1994) *Výchova dívek v Čechách*, Praha: Český spisovatel.

Engl. (1997) *Bringing up Girls in Bohemia*, transl. by A.G.Brain, Readers International: London

Weil, Jiří (1964) *Život s hvězdou*, Mladá fronta: Praha.

Engl. (1990) *Life with a Star*, transl. by Rita Klímová with Roslyn Schloss, Flamingo: London.

7. Résumé

V úvodní kapitole je vymezeno téma práce, tedy překladové ekvivalenty českých vztažných vět se vztažným zájmenem v nominativu. Na rozdíl od anglického jazyka, který se problematikou vztažných vět a jejich rozlišením zabývá podrobněji, čeština je charakterizuje jako přívlastek vyjádřený vedlejší větou, pročež antecedent vyjádřený substantivem se shoduje se vztažným zájmenem v rodě a čísle.

V kapitole 2.2 jsou zmíněna fakta ohledně historického vývoje češtiny a angličtiny, jak je popsal Ivan Poldauf ve svém článku „Vztažné věty v angličtině a češtině.“ Podrobněji se zabývá tzv. juxtapozicí, která se v češtině a angličtině odlišuje. Zatímco v češtině se juxtapozice vyjadřuje vypuštěním zájmena (*hora co ji vidíme – hora co vidíme*), v angličtině se projevuje vypuštěním jak vztažného zájmena, tak určitého slovesa.

Kapitola 2.3 předkládá definice českých vztažných vět. Ty se rozdělují na pravé vedlejší věty vztažné atributivní a nepravé vedlejší věty vztažné. Zatímco pravé věty jsou tvořeny jako anglické, tj. determinují substantivní nebo jiný výraz, nepravé věty se odlišují od pravých sémanticky, tj. nedeterminují antecedent, nýbrž vyjadřují děj následující. (*Otevřela dveře, z nichž se vyvalilo mračno páry.*) Tato kapitola dále obsahuje sekci 2.3.1, která shrnuje česká vztažná zájmena a vymezuje ty, kterými se tato práce zabývá.

Kapitola 2.4 předkládá definice anglických vztažných vět. V angličtině jsou vztažné věty prostředkem postmodifikace, tj. fráze nebo vedlejší věty, která následuje za antecedentem. Angličtina vyjadřuje postmodifikaci jednak vztažnými větami, které jsou nejvíce explicitní, jelikož obsahují vztažné zájmeno a určité sloveso, a dalšími méně explicitními způsoby. Vztažné věty se narozdíl od češtiny dále rozlišují interpunkcí (čárkou) na restriktivní a nerestriktivní, podle důležitosti informace, obsažené ve vedlejší větě. Věta nerestriktivní tedy

podává nějakou další informaci o antecedentu, zatímco věta restriktivní antecedent vymezuje. Kapitola popisuje další typy vztažných vět. Další podkapitolou jsou méně explicitní způsoby vyjadřování postmodifikace, a to nefinitními větami, které nejsou považovány za vztažné věty, jelikož neobsahují relativní frázi. Jedná se o *-ing* a *-ed* participia a infinitiv. Posledním způsobem méně explicitního tvoření postmodifikace je předložková fráze.

Další část kapitoly 2.4 popisuje vztažná zájmena v angličtině, která se dělí na *wh-* (tj. *who*, *which* atd.) a *non-wh*, které obsahují vztažné zájmeno *that* a juxtapozici. Podkapitola 2.4.7 se podrobněji zabývá problematikou výběru vztažného zájmena.

Kapitola 2.5 stručně popisuje rozdíl mezi vztažnými větami v angličtině a v češtině.

Kapitola 3 informuje o zdrojích, které byly použity pro tuto práci, a to jak primárních, tj. třech románech českých autorů, tak o sekundárních, tj. o gramatických příručkách českých a anglických. Dále tato kapitola popisuje metodu práce se 123 příklady, pro kterou bylo použito paralelního softwaru *ParaConc* a způsob, jakým byly tyto příklady vybrány.

Kapitola 4 se již zabývá vlastní analýzou vybraných vztažných vět. V podkapitole 4.1 je stručná statistika výskytu českých vztažných zájmen, v příložené tabulce 2 jsou tato zájmena přehledně zpracována podle výskytu v jednotlivých románech. Z tabulky vyplývá, že nejrozšířenějším vztažným zájmenem je *který*, zastoupeným ve 102 příkladech, tj. 83%. Mnohem menší podíl mají ostatní vztažná zájmena. *Jenž/jež* jsou obsaženy v 9 příkladech, tj. 7,4% a zájmena *co* a *kdo* jsou shodně zastoupena v 6 příkladech, tj. po 4,9%.

Podkapitola 4.2 podrobně popisuje rozdělení překladových ekvivalentů, a to od nejexplicitnějších (tj. vztažné věty restriktivní (78 příkladů, tedy 63,4%) a nerestriktivní (18 příkladů, tj. 14,8%)) po méně explicitní příklady (nefinitní vedlejší věty (12 příkladů, tj. 9,7%) a předložkové fráze (4 příklady, tj. 3,2%)). Poslední část analyzuje všechny ostatní

možnosti, které lze použít při překladu českých vztažných vět. Tyto ostatní způsoby byly zastoupeny celkem v 11 příkladech, tj. 9%. Důvodem pro volbu jiné věty než vztažné bývají zejména stylistické, a to když je třeba rozdělit několik dlouhých souvětí na menší oddíly. Nejčastější takové rozdělení je na věty jednoduché nebo dvě věty hlavní. Další příklady obsahovaly např. vsuvku nebo přívlastek neshodný.

V poslední kapitole 5, závěru, jsou shrnuty poznatky z analytické části práce, zejména rozdělení překladových ekvivalentů, jak již napovídá název této bakalářské práce.

Bibliografie (6.) poskytuje abecední výčet použité literatury, a to jak primární, tak sekundární.

V Příloze (8.) se nachází seznam všech příkladů, které byly použity jako podklad pro tuto práci. Jsou seřazeny podle explicitnosti, popsané v analytické části práce, přičemž každá část je ještě rozdělena pro větší přehlednost podle vztažných zájmen.

Část 9. obsahuje ukázkou z knihy *Život s hvězdou*, se kterou bylo v analytické části pracováno.

8. Appendix I

8.1 Restrictive clauses – list of examples

<i>Který</i>		
WE2	... bylo tam vlhké kolo, velická skvrna,[[která]]stále rostla...	there was a damp circle there that kept growing...
WE3	... bude mít chruplavou kůrku,[[která]]se bude rozplývat na jazyku...	...it would have a crisp crust that would dissolve on my tongue.
WE5	Chodil jsem po chodbách a hledal člověka,[[který]]mě objednal.	I walked through the corridors and looked for the person who had sent for me.
WE6	... že se na mne dívají nepřátelsky, protože přišel ještě jeden člověk,[[který]]bude něco žádat a chtít, takže se nedostane na ostatní. ...	They seemed to look at me angrily, as though I was one more person who would want something, who would make requests and leave less for the others.
WE7	...Vystoupil jsem do čtvrtého poschodí, šel jsem za lidmi,[[kteří]]kamsi spěchali...	I went up to the fourth floor, walking behind people who were rushing somewhere...
WE8	..."Dejte mi čaj," řekl jsem tlusté paní,[[která]]jej nalévala z velkého hrnce.	"I'd like some tea," I said to a fat woman who was pouring it out of a large pot.
WE9	... Lidé,[[kteří]]stáli za mnou, netrpělivě mě strkali...	The people who were standing behind me were pushing impatiently for me to go...
WE10	... Odstoupil jsem od okénka a podíval se na lidi,[[kteří]]na mne křičeli...	I left the window and looked at the people who were shouting at me. .
WE11	Vybral jsem si jednoho,[[který]]usrkával pomalu čaj a byl náležitě starý, a ukázal mu obsílku.	I chose a man who was drinking his tea slowly and who seemed old enough, and I showed him my notice.
WE13	... mnoho mužů,[[kteří]]tam vešli, se nevrátili ...	Many who had entered there had not come back...
WE14	... a ti,[[kteří]]se vrátili, leželi...	...and those who did come back lay...
WE15	... houslistu,[[který]]přehazoval housle přes rameno a fidloval na zádech,	... a violin player who swung the violin over "his shoulder and played it on his back;
WE20	Lidé,[[kteří]]se tlačili u dveří, byli ustrašení.	The people who were crowding around the offices were frightened.
WE22	... Za nimi byl úředník se žlutou páskou,[[který]]pouštěl dovnitř vždy po třech podle určených hodin.	Behind it was an official with a yellow armband who would let in three people at a time, according to their appointments.
WE23	... a pak jej budu musít seškrabovat lopatou,[[která]]stále vypadává z nástavce. and I would have to scrape it with a shovel that would keep falling off its handle.

WE26	... vrazil jsem do jakéhosi člověka,[[který]]do mne také vrazil oplátkou...	I bumped into someone who then bumped into me to make things even.
WE28	... uviděli škvíru,[[která]]trhala dům vejpůl...	...they saw the crack that split the house in two; ...
WE31	... není tu zápecí, jen prasklý bubínek,[[který]]nedává teplo.	...it's just a broken-down stove that gives no warmth at all.
WE32	... lehl si klidně do výklenku na hadr na podlahu,[[který]]byl kdysi záclonou.	He lay down in the recess of the wall on the floor mat that used to be a curtain.
WE33	... byla v ní věta,[[která]]se ti líbila.	...it had a sentence that you liked.
WE37	... byl to jediný člověk po dlouhé době,[[který]]mě pozval...	He was the only person in a long time who had invited me...
JI2	... připadal jsem si jako člověk, [[který]] z pošetilosti prorazil zeď údolní přehrad.	I feel like someone who has been foolish enough to smash a hole in the wall of a dam.
JI3	Podobal jsem se člověku, [[který]] při sestupování ze zasněženého kopce šlápl na klouzačku, ukrytou pod sněhem.	I was like someone who upon descending from a snow-covered hill steps onto a patch of ice hidden beneath the snow.
JI5	Jisto je, že by se v Čechách našlo velmi málo mladých mužů,[[kteří]]by měli svého sluhu ...	Certainly no one can deny the fact that not many young men can be found in Bohemia who have their own gentleman's gentleman.
JI6	Doktor Vlach říká, že jsou to pocity zděděné po předcích,[[kteří]]žili v jeskyni.	Dr. Witherspoon says that such sentiments are inherited from our ancestors who lived in caves.
JI7	Že prý všichni lidé,[[kteří]]tam za ta dlouhá léta bydleli, odnesli své štěstí s sebou...	Apparently all the people who had lived there before me had taken their happiness away with them...
JI8	Myslím tím, že znám značný počet lidí,[[kteří]]by ji do toho vodotrysku docela rádi hodili.	I mean by this that I know a considerable number of people who would be quite happy to throw her into a fountain as well.
JI10	... a je známo, že majitelkou jediných nohou,[[které]]obstály před jeho kritickým pohledem, je právě slečna Barbora.	... it is common knowledge that the owner of the only two legs that have passed the test of his critical appraisal is none other than Miss Barbara.
JI12	Bývaly doby, řekl, kdy člověk,[[který]]šil boty, říkal si švec.	There was a time, Dr. Witherspoon declaimed, when a person who made shoes called himself a shoemaker.
JI13	Že ještě dnes jsou řemeslníci,[[kteří]]dělají dobré a poctivé věci ...	Do not tell me that there aren't still craftsmen today who make good and reliable things ...

Jl14	... nábytek,[[který]]si tyto své vlastnosti udrží dlouhou řadu let. ...	Don't tell me that there's no more of the type of furniture that will keep its quality for decades.
Jl17	... a že jsou tam vyučovány děti,[[které]]by v normální škole postup vyučování brzdily.	... that this unusual and particular establishment was designed for the education of children with 'special needs', i. e. those who would hold up the progress of others in a normal school.
Jl18	V určitém smyslu slova byl člověkem,[[který]]objevil celou řadu chemických pouček a pravidel nejrůznějšího druhu.	In a certain sense of the word he definitely was a man who discovered a whole series of chemical theorems and laws of the most various kinds.
Jl19	Podobal se člověku,[[který]]po ovládnutí malé násobilky prohlásil svým učitelům...	He resembled a person who, after mastering a few easy multiplication tables, announces to his teachers...
Jl21	Chemie byla mu panenskou pevninou, roztočeným větrným zámkem, plným dveří,[[které]]se otvíraly tajemnými formulami.	To him chemistry was virgin territory. It meant constructing castles in the air with solid doors that opened to the sound of secret formulae.
Jl22	Jednou byl dokonce ztloučen rozzuřenými dělníky,[[kteří]]na jeho rozkaz smíchali dvě suroviny a nestačili pak skákat okny ven.	Once he even received a beating at the hands of enraged employees who had mixed two raw materials at his command and had then hardly been quick enough to jump through the window.
Jl26	.. nebylo ani jediného mého skutku, ani jediné vlastnosti, ani jediné pronesené věty,[[která]]by unikla nejpřísnější kritice tety Kateřiny.	... that where I was concerned there wasn't a single deed, trait or uttered sentence that escaped the strongest criticism.
Jl27	... zrovna tak jako ty neuvěřitelné lidské mátohy,[[které]]žijí šťastně a spokojeně...	... just like those human spectres who live happy and contented lives ...
Jl28	... u poštovní přepážky jsem se nikdy nesnažil vecpat se před lidmi,[[kteří]]tam byli dříve než já.	I have never tried to push in front of people who were at the post office counter before me.
Jl29	... chci pouze ukázat na povahový rys,[[který]]mi znemožňuje používat ostrých loktů ve snaze o získání dědečkova majetku.	I merely want to show a certain character trait which makes it impossible for me to use sharp elbows in the attempt to secure Grandpa's estate.
Jl30	... ale v tu chvíli jsem v něm viděl pouze člověka,[[který]]přispěchal,	However, at that precise moment I saw him simply as a person who had

	aby se mi v těžké chvíli postavil po bok.	hastened to my side at a difficult moment.
JI32	Jediná okolnost,[[která]]mě poněkud omlouvala, byla ta, že Milouš jakživ tak dobře nevypadal jako právě tenkrát.	The one circumstance which somewhat excused my attitude was his healthy demeanour - he had never looked so well.
JI34	Tím nechce říci, že při líčení pohnutek,[[které]]ji přinutily k tomu, že se rozhodla strávit delší čas na mé lodi, milostivá paní lhala.	He did not mean to imply by this, that in explaining the circumstances which compelled her to decide on an extended stay on my boat, the dear lady had lied.
JI36	... přemýšlel jsem, co bych za to dal, kdybych mohl ten týden,[[který]]mne od setkání dělíand considered what I would give in order to be able to delete, vault across or pluck out that week which separated me from our reunion...
JI37	Potom ovšem nabylo vrchu střízlivé uvažování,[[které]]je mi tak vlastní.	A moment later, however, the sober reflection which was so much a part of my being gained the upper hand.
JI38	Události,[[které]]se zběhly, byly takového rázu, že bych si je byl zapamatoval v každém případě.	The events which occurred had such an impact that I would have remembered them in any case.
JI39	Ležel jsem v poduškách a vdechoval svěží vzduch,[[který]]proudil otevřeným oknem ze zahrady.	I lay on cushions breathing the fresh air which came streaming in from the garden through the open window.
JI40	Dědeček to s radostí uvítal a projevil přání vyjet si ve staré fordce,[[která]]už dlouhá desíletí rezavěla v garáži.	Grandpa welcomed the news and expressed a wish to go for a drive in an old Ford which had spent several decades rusting over in the garage.
JI41	... celou cestu do nemocnice jsem si představoval groteskní situaci,[[která]]by vznikla, kdyby ...	I spent the whole trip to the hospital imagining the grotesque situation which would unfold if ...
VI11	... tím nekritickým zbožněním si u Agáty zaděláváte na stejný problémy,[[který]]- řekl bych - máte možná dneska s Beátou.	... your uncritical adoration will provoke the same problems which - in my view - you are possibly having with Beata at present."
VI12	Ten,[[který]]ve čtvrtek řídil Královo audi, mi nakonec přišel otevřít.	The one who had been driving Kral's Audi on Thursday eventually came to let me in.
VI13	Agáta odkopla tenisky do kouta a lízátko přilepila na Magazín Blesku,[[který]]ležel přede mnou na stole.	Agata kicked her plimsolls off into a corner and stuck the lollipop on the coloured supplement that was lying on the table in front of me.

VI14	... celou místnost rozdělovala dlouhá, asi půldruhého metru vysoká knihovna,[[která]] vybíhala z protější stěnythe entire room was divided in two by a long bookcase about five feet high that ran from the opposite wall...
VI17	Připomněl jsem si prostřední dvoustranu Láska, sex a něžnosti,[[která]]mne minule nepatrně rozčílila.	I recalled the middle-page spread Love, sex and tenderness that had slightly annoyed me the previous time.
VI19	Jsem blázen do Michaela Jacksona a chtěla bych si dopisovat s černochem,[[který]]je mu podobný (i nemusí).	I'm mad about Michael Jackson and would like a black pen-friend who looks like him (though he doesn't have to).
VI22	Přestože v mém hlasu byla až do konce přítomna ona známá křečovitá důstojnost řečníků,[[kteří]]musí dokončit svůj proslov ...	Even though my voice betrayed that familiar forced dignity of the speaker who is obliged to finish his address ...
VI23	(Při nejlepší vůli nedokážu přesvědčivě, nesentimentálně popsat ten balvan otcovské lásky,[[který]]zavalil onu jeho větu.	(With the best will in the world I am incapable of describing in a convincing and unsentimental way the enormous weight of paternal love that was borne by that sentence.)
VI28	"Již do svých osmnácti let," pravila průvodkyně pořadem a ublíženě pohlédla na Vlastimila Lizánka,[[který]]- s černými sluchátky na uších - si právě přitáhl paži svého souseda po pravici ...	"By his eighteenth birthday..." explained the concert presenter, staring with a hurt expression at Vlastimil Lizanek who, with black headphones on his ears, was just pulling his neighbour's elbow towards him ...
VI31	Využil jsem bezstarostného veselí,[[které]]po zprávě o trýznění kolegy Stříbrného v kabinetě zavládlo...	I took advantage of the jocular mood that reigned in our office following the news about colleague Stribrny's misfortune ...
VI32	Snažím se schvalovat každý výklad světa,[[který]]vede k laskavosti ...	I strive to endorse every interpretation of the universe that is conducive to kindness ...
VI33	... podobně se patrně tváří člověk, kterého doma přepadne neodolatelná chuť na zmrzlinový pohár s ovocem a se šlehačkou a[[který]]pak v mrazáku překvapeně objeví napůl rozteklý nanuk.	... the same sort of expression, I expect, as someone at home who suddenly gets an overwhelming craving for an ice cream sundae with fruit and whipped cream and then finds to their surprise a re-frozen, half thawed choc ice in the freezer.
VI35	Můj pohled měl vyjadřovat solidaritu otce,[[který]]ví ...	My gaze was intended to convey the fellow feeling of a father who knows

		...
VI37	... usuzuji tak ovšem jen ze slov své ženy,[[která]]mne krátce po půl šesté ráno zahlédla z okna ložnice I only infer this from what I was told by my wife who, shortly after half past five in the morning caught sight of me from the bedroom window ...
VI38	(Dneska jsem si z korektur románu Lubomíra Martínka Mys dobré beznaděje opsal větu,[[která]]mne možná nepříjemně usvědčuje ...	(Today, while proofreading the novel Cape of No Hope by Lubomir Martinek, I copied out a sentence that could well serve as a rather unpleasant indictment of myself ...
VI40	... pro ty příkladné osobnosti,[[které]]vždycky vědí, kdy už mají dost ...	For the benefit of teetotal readers and those exemplary individuals who always know when they have had enough ...
VI41	... ticho,[[které]]nastalo, bezesporu patřilo k těm, jimž říkáme krásné.	... the silence that ensued was one of those justly called golden.
Kdo		
WE4	...musí to být někdo, [[kdo]] má právo takhle řvát, soukal jsem se z pytle a konečně jsem vyskočil a otevřel branku.	It had to be someone who had the right to yell that way. I struggled from the bag, and finally I was out of it and opened the door.
JI24	Vypukl asi před desíti lety a jeho účelem je ušlechtilá snaha, aby náš dědeček nevěnoval svou přízeň a náklonnost někomu, [[kdo]] toho není hoden.	It broke out something like a decade ago, and was occasioned by a worthy attempt to ensure that our Grandpa bestowed neither favour nor affection upon anyone who didn't deserve them.
JI25	Lehce by se dal oklamat a mohl by odkázat majetek někomu, [[kdo]] by jej přivedl, jak říká teta Kateřina, vniveč.	He could easily be deceived and leave his property to someone who would let it go to rack and ruin, as Aunt Catherine used to say.
VI29	Automatické uspořádání ocení všichni puntíkáři a vůbec ti,[[kdo]] nemají rádi chaos.	Auto-Arrange will be welcomed by all perfectionists and anyone who dislikes chaos.
Co		
WE18	"Nejlepší,[[co]]může být.	The best you can use.
WE21	'K moři, do Francie, pojedeme přes Paříž a tam si koupíš všechno,[[co]]potřebuješ.	'To the seashore, to France; we'll go via Paris and you can buy everything you need there.'
VI34	"Já asi budu ten plachý námořník,[[co]]vždycky vystojí frontu, a pak nejde," přemítal jsem nahlas.	"I expect I'm the proverbial timid sailor who queues for a long time and then doesn't go in," I conjectured out loud.
Jenž		

WE25	...byly tu cesty vroubené stromy,[[jež]]mohly být považovány za sady, a také nemusily.	There were tree-lined avenues that could be considered parks, but then again they might not.
VI2	Doprovodili mne k mramorovému schodišti,[[jež]]vedlo na prostornou letní terasu...	They escorted me to a marble staircase that led up to a spacious summer terrace ...
VI3	V Miluščiných očích se objevilo čiré zoufalství,[[jež]]opravňovalo k domněnce ...	A look of utter despair came into Miluska's eyes which suggested strongly ...
VI6	... trojnožkové lafety,[[jež]]se dobře uplatní coby stojany na potřebné přenosné tabule...	... gun tripods that will find use as easels for the much needed portable blackboards...
VI36	Spolehlivě vím jen to, že touha rozséváče (ačkoli zvíře by možná bylo přesnější) se po vypití několika sklenic šampaňského a trošky koňaku může kupodivu probudit i ve velmi způsobném hošíkovi,[[jenž]]zásadně nestrká nůž do pusy ani nesbírá věci ze země ...	The only thing I know for sure is that after several glasses of champagne and a little cognac, the Bower's urge (though animal instinct might be more accurate) can awaken in even a very well-bred lad who, on principle, does not stick his knife in his mouth or pick things up off the ground ...

8.2 Nonrestrictive relative clauses – list of examples

<i>Který</i>		
WE16	... Nevšímal jsem si Jarky Pospíchala,[[který]]byl zmožený.	I paid no attention to Jarka Pospichal, who seemed quite drunk.
WE17	... Posílají tam takové lidi, jako jste vy,[[kteří]]nemají žádnou protekci.	They send people like you, who don't have pull.
WE29	... všimli si tašek,[[které]]se válely na zemi...	... they noticed the roof tiles, which were strewn across the floor...
WE34	... protože jsem nevěděl, zdali nemám zakázáno ležet na trávě kopce,[[který]]se podobal skládce a rumovišti.	... because I didn't know if I was allowed to lie in the grass on the hill, which actually had almost the look of a garbage dump.
WE40	... protože mi na ničem nezáleželo než na této chvíli,[[která]]se podobala chvílím z dávných dob.	... because I didn't care about anything except this moment, which was so like moments I had lived long ago.
WE41	... neměl jsem však rád její žlutou barvu,[[která]]mi připomínala pásky úředníků ve StřešovicíchI didn't like its yellow color, which reminded me of the armbands the officials in Stresovice wore.
JI9	Nemohl jsem to učinit již proto, že mi nebyla lhostejná má pověst,[[která]]byla jeho ztřeštěnostmi již stejně značně poškozena.	I could not do so because I was not indifferent to my reputation, which had already been considerably affected by his hare-brained schemes.
JI11	Saturnin,[[který]]tu obývací loď najímal...	Saturnin, who was the one to rent the houseboat...

JI20	Tak například zjistil při pokusu,[[který]]měl velmi vzrušující průběh ...	Thus, for example, he found out during one experiment, which took a very exciting course ...
JI31	Osud byl v tomto případě zastoupen tetou Kateřinou,[[která]]se spolu s Miloušem do mé kabiny, s dovolením, nastěhovala.	On this particular occasion Fate appeared in the guise of Aunt Catherine, who took over the cabin as if it was her own territory, Bertie in tow.
JI33	Říkával, že kdyby nebylo alkoholu, mohl zde ve zdraví být ještě jeho ujec,[[který]]předčasně odešel, když se byl upil před šedesáti lety svého věku.	He used to say that if there had never been such a thing as alcohol his own uncle, who drank himself to death before he could reach sixty years of age, would still be fit and well in the land of the living.
VI4	Stejně tak terénní automobil Jeep,[[který]]od jara stává v pracovních dnech před školou ...	Similarly, the jeep, which from the spring onwards stands in front of the school on schooldays ...
VI7	... a žáku Láznovskému,[[který]]nyní držel pruty a modrý vakand Laznovsky, who was at present holding the fishing rods and the blue kit-bag ...
VI8	Agáta seděla vzadu a čelila poznámkám spolužáků,[[kteří]]v hojném počtu postávali kolem.	Agata was sitting in the back and fielding the comments of her fellow pupils, who were thronging around her.
VI26	S výjimkou kolegyně Chvátalové-Sukové,[[která]]s gestikulací dirigenta Wagnerova Soumraku bohů o čemsi přesvědčovala vyděšeného dozorčího stanice...	With the exception of our colleague Chvatalova-Sukova, who with gesticulations of someone conducting Wagner's Twilight of the Gods was trying to make some point or other to the petrified stationmaster.
VI27	Otočil jsem se směrem do sálu,[[který]]se mezitím začínal plnit.	I turned towards the concert hall, which in the meantime had started to fill.
Co		
WE38	... ladému Frischmanovi,[[co]]bydlí ve třetím poschodí u nás v domě, vyrazili dva zuby...	Young Frischman, who lives on the third floor of the house, had two teeth knocked out ...
Jenž		
VI25	... prakticky všichni dosud přítomní chlapani se na způsob včelího roje tlačili kolem slečny učitelky Trakařové,[[jež]]stála čelem k	... almost all of the boys present swarmed like bees around their teacher, Miss Trakarova, who stood facing the condom vending machine

	nástěnnému automatu s kondomy ...	on the wall ...
--	-----------------------------------	-----------------

8.3 Nonfinite clauses – list of examples

<i>Který</i>		
WE12	... Lidé,[[kteří]]stáli za mnou v řadě, byli zamlklí...	The people standing behind me in line were quiet...
WE24	... představoval jsem si, že někdy vkročím náhodou do některé ulice,[[která]]se bude jmenovat Hermelínová...	I imagined entering some street by chance, perhaps one called Ermine,
WE27	... Vždyť můžeš být úředník, dobrý a pilný úředník,[[který]]se vrací z banky...	You could be a clerk, a good, diligent clerk coming home from the bank ...
WE36	... skákala divoce přes výmoly a zůstala ležet až někde na cestě,[[která]]vede k vilám.	I wished he would hit the soup pail next to him with his hand, accidentally push it so that it would roll down the hill, jump wildly over ruts, and only stop somewhere on the road leading to the villas.
VI1	... abych provedl taková opatření,[[která]]by znemožňovala spolehlivou identifikaci.	... my taking certain precautions to prevent any reliable identification.
VI5	... raději proto budu v plném znění citovat článek,[[který]]byl pod titulkem DOBRÝ NÁPAD publikován ve Zbraslavských novinách so I had better quote in full an article published under the title "Good Idea" in the Zbraslav News ...
VI9	"Rajskou," informoval ho jeden z hochů,[[kteří]]už byli po obědě.	"Boiled beef in tomato sauce," one of the young lads coming from lunch told him.
VI15	Pohlédl na krabice s televizory, videorekordéry a mikrovlnnými troubami,[[které]]byly naskládány podél zdi...	He glanced over at the boxes of televisions, videorecorders and microwave ovens stacked by the wall ...
<i>Kdo</i>		
WE30	...ale neměl jsem šňůru a nikoho, [[kdo]] by mi poradil.	... but I didn't have a piece of string or anyone to give me advice.
VI10	... takže jsem ten poslední,[[kdo]] by neměl pro tento druh otcovské opatrnosti potřebné pochopení...	... so I'd be the last one to criticise this sort of paternal caution...

Co		
WE39	... když jim rychle nesundal sklenici marmelády,[[co]]měl na skříni.	...when he wasn't quick enough getting them a jar of marmalade hidden in the closet."
Jenž		
VI30	Každý pedagog,[[jenž]]se po absolvování výchovného koncertu vracel do našeho kabinetu ...	Every pedagogue returning to our office after enduring an educational concert ...

8.4 Prepositional phrases – list of examples

Který		
WE35	... Přál jsem si, aby se dotkl rukou bandasky,[[která]]se válela vedle něho...	I wished he would hit the soup pail next to him with his hand...
JI15	... a aby nedocházelo k paradoxu,[[který]]by je nutil, aby proto, že nejsou bohatí, musili kupovat každé tři roky nový nábytek.	... and that they do not wish to find themselves in the paradoxical situation of having to buy new furniture every three years just because they are not well off.
JI35	Bílé dveře kabiny, ozářené šikmými paprsky elektrického světla, přitahovaly mé zraky a dávaly mi tušit, že budou ústředním bodem scény,[[která]]nadcházela.	The white doors of the cabin, illuminated by the slanting beams of the electric lights, attracted my attention and led me to suspect that they would take centre stage in the forth coming play.
Jenž		
JI4	Radu, že jsem se mohl kdykoliv během té doby postavit mimo skluzavku, mohl by mi dát jen člověk,[[jenž]]neví, co to je zápasit zoufale o poslední zlomek rovnováhy, který člověk má.	Only a person with no knowledge of what it is to engage in a desperate battle to keep one's balance and not topple over would say that I could have left the ice patch at any moment of that undignified descent.

8.5 Other realizations – list of examples

Který

WE1	jediný kus nábytku,[[který]]se k ničemu nehodí, bude vladařem pokoje. ...	this useless piece of furniture would reign over the room.
WE19	... lidé se vyptávali vrátného,[[který]]na ně křičel z okénka. ...	People were asking the man questions, and he shouted at them from his small window.
JI1	... bylo by mi to milejší, nežli být příslušníkem skupiny druhé, [[která]] prý se při pohledu na ty koblihy baví představou, co by se dělo, kdyby it would be more pleasant than being in the other one. At the sight of the doughnuts a member of the second category enjoys reflecting on what it would be like if someone...
JI23	V kavárně vykládala známým dámám o nehodě,[[která]]potkala strýce.	In the cafe she regaled some acquaintance with information about how my uncle met with his accident.
VI16	Při stanovování odměn a osobních příplatků,[[které]]jsou nenárokové, stanovil pan ředitel kritéria, kterými se řídil.	When introducing optional bonuses and personal premiums, Principal adopted criteria by which he is guided.
VI20	Není mrzáka,[[který]]by nenašel sobě rovného ...	Every cripple will find a partner and every nonsense a suitable reader, " I read.
VI21	... a není nesmyslu, který by nenašel vhodného čtenáře, " četl jsem.	Every cripple will find a partner and every nonsense a suitable reader, " I read.
VI24	Vestibul stanice metra Smíchovské nádraží,[[který]]byl tradičním shromaždištěm před výchovnými koncerty, radostně hučel.	The metro entrance hall at Smichov Station - the traditional assembly point before educational concerts - buzzed merrily.
VI39	V kabinetě byl naštěstí zatím jen Jaromír,[[který]]měl na rozdíl od Bělikova pro své mladé kolegy většinou pochopení.	As luck would have it, there was no one but Jaromir in our office yet, and unlike Byelikov, he tended to be indulgent towards his younger colleagues.
Co		
JI16	...člověk si darmo představoval, kdyby ten človíček,[[co]]se tam batolil, na to upadl.	... what might happen if the little chap fell onto it as he toddled around there doesn't bear thinking about.
Jenž		
VI18	Šat,[[jenž]]navždy zůstane, zadoufal jsem v duchu.	Stay as young as you are, I silently instructed her.

9. Appendix II

Excerpt from Jiří Weil's novel *Život s hvězdou*

The people who were standing behind me were pushing impatiently for me to go, but I stood there not knowing what to do. I kept looking at the large pot of tea, at the beautiful steam rising from it, and I had to swallow my saliva.

"Move," they shouted at me.

I left the window and looked at the people who were shouting at me. They looked healthy and full of bureaucratic eagerness. They pushed toward the window as if they were fulfilling some important mission.

Yes, these were all clerks, so someone would be able to tell me where the right door was.

I chose a man who was drinking his tea slowly and who seemed old enough, and I showed him my notice.

"You have to go to the second floor. That's where the registration office is. There's a big sign downstairs, can't you read?"

I stood in front of the door on the second floor. There were a great many people there and I thought about the word "registration." I didn't like words with foreign origins; they were always threatening. I had already filled out lots of questionnaires and answered bagfuls of questions. I always smiled, embarrassed, when I was asked, "What do you live on?" As if I myself knew what I lived on. Once I wrote "on assistance," but that was not true. I didn't receive assistance from anyone, and on the last questionnaire I wrote "this."

The people standing behind me in line were quiet; they spoke to one another in whispers. I asked the man next to me how much longer we would have to wait.